HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. III. WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1822. No. 106.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY DENNIS HEARTT,
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Whoever will procure nine subscribers and guarantee the payments, shall receive a tenth gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

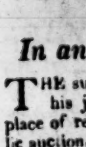
Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the postmasters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

*** Gentlemen of leisure, who possess a taste for literary pursuits, are invited to favour us with communications.

Valuable Property
FOR SALE,
In and near Hillsborough.

THE subscriber being determined to pay his just debts and then seek another place of residence, will offer for sale at public auction, at the Market House, precisely at 3 o'clock on Monday the 25th inst. (it being court week), all his possessions and furniture that he can now spare, consisting of



A two story dwelling and store house, in which are eleven rooms, three fire places and a cellar. On the same lot is a kitchen, smoke house, dairy, meal house, lumber or carriage house, corn-crib, &c. all nearly new and well finished. Terms, five years credit for nearly the whole of the purchase money, with interest from the date, payable annually

Also my meadow, within the limits of said town, containing five or six acres, now rich and well set with grass. The meadow will yield at least twenty or thirty thousand weight of the best hay annually. Terms, six and twelve months credit, with interest from the date, payable yearly.

Also, a small tract of land containing about thirty acres, lying within half a mile of the market house, with about six acres cleared, well manured and under good new fence. On this tract is about five acres of first rate meadow land. Terms, six, twelve and eighteen months credit, with interest from the date, payable annually.

One tract of land containing two hundred and twenty acres, on the watess of Eno River, nine miles North-west of Hillsborough, lying within one mile of two saw mills and one grist mill. There is on said land about sixty acres of cleared land, nearly all fresh. The said plantation is well watered, and lies well for cultivation, is under good fence, and has on it a large new framed barn, comfortable dwelling house, and other houses of convenience. Terms, five years credit, with interest from the date, payable annually

Also my stock of goods on hand, on the following terms, viz: for all sums under two dollars, cash down; all above two and under five dollars, three months; all above five and under ten dollars, six months; all over ten dollars, twelve months.

Bond with approved security will be required in all cases.

Also will be sold at private sale

One other tract of land, lying on the waters of Flat River, in Person county, whereon Joseph Hargis now lives, containing one hundred acres more or less. On this tract is about fifteen or twenty acres of cleared land, nearly all fresh and under good fence. I would take in part payment for this tract of land two or three young horses, and for the balance will give any reasonable credit.

Thos. N. S. Hargis.

Feb. 11. 05—2w

Valuable Property
FOR SALE,
At Mason Hall.

THE subscriber being determined to leave this part of the country, will sell to the highest bidder, on Monday the 25th March next, his property, consisting of

One hundred and eighty acres of land, very well adapted to the culture of any produce raised in this part of the country; upon which are a large two story house, lately finished, in which are several commodious rooms with fire places; four other houses suitable for the accommodation of families to live in; a store house and counting room, also a ware house; a stone kitchen; two barns and stables, with stalls in them for a large number of horses; and several other necessary improvements. A good well of the best of water in the yard, in excellent order, which never fails; besides several good never failing springs, and a stream of water running through the land. This situation is very healthy, has the advantage of five mails every week, and is well known to be one among the best stands for entertainment in the United States, as also a most excellent stand for a store.

Will also be sold, furniture of every discription, and most of it new; also the balance of Store Goods, a stock of Horses, Cattle, and Hogs.

A credit will be given for all sums over one hundred dollars. The sale will continue from day to day till all is sold. Bond and approved security will be required of the purchasers.

A. Mason.

Mason Hall, Orange County, N. C. February 12, 1822. 05—tds

BLANKS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Candles and Garden Seeds.

12 BOXS Fayetteville Mould Candles, at the manufactory prices;
Also one box Garden Seeds,
For sale by
Birdsall & Co.

February 12. 05—3w

Notice to Patrollers.

THE committee appointed by the county court of Orange to adjudge the services of the patrollers in said county for the last year, will meet at the Tavern of William H. Adams, in Hillsborough, on the Wednesday of February court next, for that purpose. Those who have performed that duty, and expect to receive pay for the same, will produce proof thereof, to the committee on that day, otherwise they will not be paid for such service.

The Committee.

January 31, 1822. 04—3w

NIGHT SCHOOL.

THE subscriber proposes to open a Night School in the south Academy Building. In this school all branches of education will be taught, corresponding with most of our English schools. The terms will be two dollars per quarter, payable in advance. The students will provide their own candles. The school will commence on Monday next, the 11th instant.

Thomas Loring.

☞ The *DAY SCHOOL* will be continued by the subscriber, under the superintendance of the Rev. J. Witherspoon; in which, in addition to the usual branches, every attention will be paid to instruct the pupils in writing the English language with propriety. T. L.

Feb. 5. 04—3w

NOTICE.

WILL be exposed to Public Sale, on Monday the 18th day of March next, at the Market-House in Hillsborough, Orange county, North-Carolina, the following tracts of Land, viz.

Eight hundred acres, called the Holme tract, adjoining lands of Robert Vanhook and others;

Three hundred acres, called Glenn's tract; and

Nine hundred acres of land, the tract whereon Benjamin Chambers now lives, on the waters of Stones creek, and adjoining the lands of Edwards and others, lying and being in the county of Person Also,

Two lots in the town of Milton, on Bridge street; levied on as the property of Duncan Rose and Benjamin Chambers, to satisfy sundry executions in my hands for collection, issued from the Circuit Court for the district of North-Carolina. Sale to commence at twelve o'clock.

Beverly Daniel, *Marshal*,
By James Turner, *Dep. marshal.*

Feb. 4. 04—6w

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to *D. B. ALSOBROOK & Co.* by note or account, are particularly requested to call and pay the same.

Also, all persons indebted to *FADDIS & ALSOBROOK*, by note or account, will do well to call and discharge the same during the county and superior courts, as the concern of Faddis & Alsobrook will be dissolved by mutual consent on the first day of April, and they wish to settle as much of the business as they possibly can during that time.

The business to be settled alone by

David B. Alsobrook.

January 29, 1822. 03—tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has a quantity of good WHISKEY for sale by the barrel.

He also wants to purchase CORN and RYE.

J. S. Smith.

Jan. 27. 03—

Hillsborough Academy.

THE exercises in this institution will be resumed on the first Monday in January next. Parents and guardians entering pupils, will apply to David Yarbrough, esq. whose receipt for tuition will be certificate of entrance to the principal. Tuition $15 50, paid in advance.

J. Witherspoon, *Principal.*

Dec. 11 96—

State of North-Carolina,
ORANGE COUNTY.

Ellenor Gappins, by her next friend Thomas Whitted, vs. *Wm. Gappins and John Young, administrators, &c. of Thomas Whitted, deceased.* — In Equity. Original bill for alimony.

IT appearing that William Gappins, one of the defendants in this cause, resides beyond the limits and jurisdiction of this court, so that ordinary process of law cannot be served on him: therefore ordered, that publication be made in some newspaper, that the said William Gappins appear at the next term of this court, on the third Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur to the complainant's bill, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso against him, heard exparte, and decreed accordingly.

Test, J. Webb, C. & M. E.
By A. B. BRUCE, D. Clerk.

Jan. 12, 1822. Price adv. $2 62½ 01—6w

NOTICE.

THE subscriber will take as boarders three or four students of the academy, boys or girls; girls would be preferred.

Wm. Huntington.

Jan. 16. 01—

NEW STORE.

BIRDSALL & CO.

ARE now opening in the store of the late William Whitted, Hillsborough, a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, and Hardware,

which they offer for sale at very low prices for Cash only. Having a partner or agent always in New York, and a store in Fayetteville, they will be enabled to add to their assortment

FRESH GOODS

almost weekly, and afford them at prices worthy the attention of every purchaser.

Feb. 12. 05—5w

State of North-Carolina,
CASWELL COUNTY.

Court of Equity, November Term, 1821.

Sterling Ruffin and Richard W. Micheaux vs. *Samuel Hobson and others.*

IT appearing to the court that Matthew Hobson and William Royal, defendants in this case, are inhabitants of another state, it is ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks, for them to plead, answer, or demur at or before the next term of this court, otherwise the bill will be taken pro confesso against them.

Andrew Harrison, jr. C. M. E.

Price adv, $1 75. 02—6w

Twenty-five Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Person county, N. C. fifteen miles North of Hillsborough, on the 9th of December last, and was seen on the road between Hillsborough and Anderson's store on the 25th of December last, a bright mulatto fellow by the name of *SAM*, sometimes calls himself Sam Overton; he is about five feet nine or ten inches high; about 21 or 22 years of age; his eye lids hang uncommon full as if they were swelled; wore homespun mixed pantaloons, wide at the ancle; white waistcoat, stole a homespun mixed coat and wore it away; a black fur hat, small brim, about half worn. He can play on the fife and flute a little. He carried off with him a German flute that was not his, but I have got three joints of the flute again since, so that he has but a small part of it with him. He is a hatter, and can make a good fur and wool hat. He will I have no doubt, try to pass as a free man. He is very active and runs very fast, and is a very slippery fellow.

Any information about him will be thankfully received, and the above reward will be given to have him delivered to me, or secured in any jail in the United States so that I get him.

S. Cochran.

Person county, Jan. 3, 1822. 100—tf

SADDLERY.

ALEXANDER & HARRISON have on hand a large assortment of

Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Wagon Gears, Collars,

and every thing in their line, which is offered on very moderate terms for cash, grain or pork. Their shop is on Queen street, over Dr. Webb's medicine shop.

November 14, 1821. 92—

ALEXANDER & HARRISON,

HAVE on hand the following articles, which they will sell at very reduced prices to suit the times.

Best Saddles, cut back trees, at	$16 00 cash.
Plated Gig Harness,	40 00
Common ditto,	25 00
Plated Carriage Harness, elegant,	85 00
Common ditto,	55 00
Breech Bands, by the pair,	8 50
Blind Bridles,	2 25

and all other articles in proportion. They will also credit their work six and twelve months, at a moderate advance on the above prices, or receive in payment any kind of produce. Their shop is on Queen Street over Dr. Webb's medical shop.

January 9, 1822. 100—tf

☞ Take Notice. ☜

ALL persons indebted to me for TAXES, or that are owing public Taxes for the years 1819 and 1820, are respectfully solicited to call on me and settle the same, or they may expect to be called on for settlement according to the law in such case made and provided; for although such a course will be disagreeable to me, I shall be under the necessity of enforcing it. As I do not expect to hold the office of Sheriff longer than the expiration of the term for which I was last elected, it behoves me to bring my official business to a close, and therefore must have my business in that office settled in proper time.

Thomas Clancy, *Sheriff.*

Dec. 4 95—

By authority of the State of North-Carolina.

[Drawing postponed to the 20 day of March.]

HILLSBOROUGH MASONIC LOTTERY.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	5,000	Dollars, is	$ 5,000
1	2,000		2,000
2	1,000		2,000
2	500		1,000
10	100		1,000
10	50		500
100	10		1,000
2500	5		12,500
2626 Prizes, 2374 Blanks,	More Prizes than Blanks,		25,000
5000 Tickets at 5 dollars, is			25,000

STATIONARY PRIZES.

The last drawn ticket on the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 6th, 7th, and 9th day's drawing, will be entitled to a prize of 100 dollars

The first drawn ticket after four thousand have been drawn, will be entitled to a prize of 2,000 dollars.

The last drawn ticket on the fifth day's drawing will be entitled to a prize of 500 dollars.

The last drawn ticket on the last day's drawing will be entitled to a prize of 5,000 dollars

All the other prizes will be floating in the wheel from the commencement of the drawing, viz.

2 of	1000 Dollars.	10 of	50 Dollars.
1	500	100	10
3	100	2500	5

Prizes payable ninety days after the drawing is completed, subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

Prizes not demanded within twelve months after the drawing is completed, will be forfeited to the wheel.

The drawing will commence as soon as a sufficient number of tickets are sold. The drawing will take place once a week, and five hundred tickets will be drawn each day until completed. Notice will be given in the newspapers published in this place and at Raleigh of the commencement of the drawing.

*** Tickets can be had of the managers, and at most of the stores in this place, and at the post office Letters addressed to either of the managers, with the cash enclosed and the postage paid, will be promptly attended to. Tickets will be forwarded to the principal towns in this state, and to the court houses of the adjacent counties, for sale.

James S. Smith,
David Yarbrough,
John Scott,
Thomas Clancy,
Willie Shaw, } MANAGERS.

Hillsborough, May 2.

HILLSBOROUGH
Masonic Lottery.

THE DRAWING of the Hillsborough Masonic Littery is postponed to the

Second day of March,

which will be the Saturday of Orange February Court; at which time those that hold tickets may begin to look out for some of the high floating prizes. The sale of tickets has been for a short time rapid. Tickets will certainly rise to six dollars after the first or second day's drawing. Those that wish to venture had better purchase at an early day.

The Managers.

January 22, 1822 02—

EDWARD P. FINCH,

FROM Lynchburg, Va., having permanently settled himself in this place, intends keeping constantly on hand

All kinds of Saddles, Bridles and Harness,

and flatters himself that he is now prepared to have work executed at the shortest notice and in the most workman-like manner.

Oxford, January 19, 1822 02—4w

D. HEARTT

Proposes publishing, in Hillsborough, N. C. a religious paper, to be entitled

THE
NORTH CAROLINA
Evangelical Intelligencer,

In which will be given the most important information relative to the spread of the gospel, and the consequent melioration of the condition of the human family, with such other intelligence as may be interesting to the christian reader; occasionally enlivened with religious and moral essays, and lighter articles tending to promote christian charity and heavenly-mindedness.

PROSPECTUS.

TO a contemplative mind it is pleasing to look abroad over the various portions of the globe, and observe the improvements which are daily taking place in the condition of mankind. We perceive the dark clouds of ignorance and error, of superstition and fanaticism, gradually wasting away, and the horizon gilded with a brightness indicating the approach of a morning glorious to humanity and rich with blessings to the children of men. These heart-cheering prospects are the natural results of extended information, but more particularly the blessed effects of an expanding knowledge of the divine precepts of the christian religion. A general thirst for knowledge seems to be awakened, and the efforts now making by missionary, bible, and other societies, to diffuse the religion of the gospel, and to inculcate a more attentive observance of our civil, moral, and religious duties, are attended with a success cheering to the heart of the philanthropist.

It is under such circumstances that we present to the friends of christianity in this and the neighboring states, proposals for publishing in this place a weekly paper, calculated to aid the cause in which so many are engaged; and are induced to hope that such an establishment would not be among the least efficient means of promoting religious information. By the multiplication of political papers the minds of the people of this favoured country have been enlightened in the science of government above all the nations of the earth. Through the same means is it not reasonable to expect that moral darkness may be dissipated, the love of religion be inculcated, and a warmth be infused into the hearts of believing christians which would urge them to still greater exertions? For though we are pleased in contemplating the general advancement of christian knowledge, and the meliorated condition of mankind; yet we find much to lament when we look around us and perceive how many are still enveloped in slothful ignorance, the victims of vice and immorality. Though living in a christian land, there are some, alas many, who never enter a church, who never open a bible, who never reflect on the cause or the purpose of their existence. May not the diffusion of religious intelligence tend to remove this listlessness? May it not excite to inquiry? May it not lead to conviction? to reformation? The continual droppings of water wears the hadest stones; may not weekly admonitions and repeated examples melt hearts of stone? Surely there is room to hope that the contemplated work, if properly encouraged, may contribute in some small degree, towards hastening that glorious period, when "the mountain of the Lord's house shall be established in the top of the mountains, and shall be exalted above the hills; and all nations shall flow unto it."

In presenting this prospectus to the public, it is unnecessary farther to explain the nature of the proposed publication. In its conduct, all possible care will be taken to select such matter as may be most interesting and instructive; and the promised assistance of several eminent divines, it is expected, will add usefulness and respectability to the work.

CONDITIONS.

The Evangelical Intelligencer will be published once a week, and contain eight quarto pages, neatly printed on good paper.

The price will be three dollars a year, if paid in advance; otherwise four dollars will be demanded.

No subscriptions received for less than one year, and no subscription will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the publisher. A failure to give notice before the end of the year of a wish to discontinue, will be considered as a new engagement.

To persons procuring eight subscribers, and remitting the amount of the subscriptions, the paper will be sent gratis.

The publication will commence as soon as sufficient encouragement is obtained to defray the expense.

☞ *Persons holding subscriptions are requested to forward to this office the names of the subscribers they may have obtained—retaining the proposals till further notice.*

The Shorter Catechism,
For sale at this Office.

State of North-Carolina.

DEBATE ON THE CONVENTION QUESTION.

Continued.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

December 18, 1821.

Mr. LEAK—Never did I arise on anoccasion in which I felt a greater distrust of my own abilities, than the present; a feeling naturally arising in my breast when I consider the vast importance of the question that is agitated; when I consider the importance of that principle, that is about to be involved in the final determination of the resolutions on your table; that principle that is about to receive a legislative sanction so completely subversive of legislative rights.

Yet I must confess at the same time, notwithstanding this self distrust, notwithstanding my own inability to wipe away the local and sectional feeling already roused by the discussion of this question, and which when agitated, seems to respond with reanimated vigor from every bosom. I say I confess I was never propelled forward by a stronger stimulus. I never felt a more irresistible inducement on entering the wide field of debate. Whether it proceeds from ignorance, or that I am animated by the justness of the cause, I shall not here determine. But here let me declare, that if I thought our essential welfare and privileges as a free and enlightened people demanded it not; if I thought the principle of a representative and popular government, corresponded with the situation in which the freemen of North Carolina are placed; if I thought I could in any way discharge the duty which I owe, the obligation which I conceive myself to be under to the constituents whom I have the honor to represent, without participating in the unpleasant discussion of a question which has already given rise to a sectional and local feeling, I positively affirm it would be my choice.

In our taking a comprehensive view of the constitution under which we live, we need not have pointed out the defects existing in that constitution. We need not be told, as we repeatedly have been this day, that some of its provisions are deficient. We need not be told that equal representation, founded upon the prineiple of free white population, or upon the mixed principle of popuistion and wealth, can ever be attained under its fostering care. The most superficial glance will coroborate the assertion, and proveto the world, that it is not imaginary, that it is not the wild and capricious whim of fancy, but that it is the steady and unerring hand of wisdom that tells us to suffer not the most minute infringement of our rights. "For the leading defect in all popular or republican governments, is the want of a proper jealousy of the minutest infringements of popular rights."

Let facts speak for themselves, and when these facts are adduced, let that contracted and illiberal spirit of sectional feeling which characterises us this day, be thrown aside, and let impartial feelings usurp the beam, and urprejudiced reason determine facts. Let arguments be governed by their weight, by the conviction they carry with them, and by that criterion let them rise or fall.

When under the auspices and protection of divine providence, these former colonies became free and independent states; when our forefathers resolved to shake off the shackles of ministerial oppression, or sacrifice their lives on the altar of liberty; when those chains of oppression that held us down, those bonds of political association, were burst asunder, it became necessary to establish some laws to prevent anarchy and confusion, to prevent unrestrained liberty from degenerating into licentiousness, for licentiousness is nothing but an ebullition, an excrescence of liberty; it is a speck in the political body, which if suffered to rage uncontrolled, spreads its contagious influence, and, like "Aaron's serpent, swallows up the rest." It was then the people claimed to themselves the right of establishing a free and independent government; a right inherent in themselves, and "formidable to tyrants only." At this time we had just emancipated from the colonial shackels of England, we had just emerged from that political thraldom which had like to have enveloped us in the besom of destruction. It was at such a time the constitution under which we live was framed; it was in times of difficulty when it was impossible for that reflection and mature deliberation to be exercised, which the importance of the subject demanded; for at no time is it an easy task to frame a code of laws which can buffet the billows of popular rumor and discontent; much less such an one as in its nature has to accommodate the various changes through which we have passed. The more simple idea of order and equity were at that time sufficient to guide those venerable heroes in the revolution, in the formation of a code of laws calculated for the internal administration of justice. But equality of representation, the very basis on which all republican governments are founded: equality of representation, that very principle (which does not even appear to be well understood at this enlightened day, or if understood, is treated with indifference) is in its nature more intricate and perplexed, and requires long experience, together with a conversant knowledge of history to be well understood by any person.

It has been stated to us by the gentleman from Salisbury, (Mr. Fisher) that serious defects do exist in the constitution, which cry aloud for redress, and that the only method by which redress can be obtained, is by a convention. This is certainly true, for if it is defective, it can be remedied only by the delegated powers of the people, The sovereignty is in the people, consequently the people have an indefeasible, an unalienable and an incontestible right to modify, change or annul any form of government which does not go to secure the liberties of the governed. If this position, then, can be true, and that it is there is no gentleman on this floor will deny, it is equally true, that every thing that comes in contact with that power, that every thing that prevents the people from having their due weight in legislative proceedings, is a grievance contrary to the spirit of a republican government, and which the people certainly have a right to consult together for the common good and redress.

There are in this state 62 counties, containing a white population, according to the last census, of 419,200. Thirty five of these counties, (which we will denominate Eastern) contain a white population of 164,976; and the remaining twenty-seven, which we will call Western, contain a white population of 254,224. This division will be observable on a map, by having drawn a North and South line from Warren county to the South-Carolina line which will intersect Warren, Wake, &c.

If the aggregate amount of white population, viz: 419,200 be divided by 186, the number of representatives elected by 62 counties, excluding the borough towns, it will give 2253, as the number each man ought to represent, and the 27 counties, which now have 81 representatives, by this mode of calculating ought to have 112, and the 35 counties which now have 105, ought to have only 74.

But as we stand at present, you will find, if you will take the aggregate amount of the Eastern white population, and divide it by the number of representatives they now have; and take the aggregate amount of Western white population, and divide it by the number of representatives we now have, you will find, I say, that every 1571 souls in the 35 counties before alluded to, have as great a share in enacting laws, and have the same weight in our legislative body, as every 3139 in the remaining 27 have. How to reconcile this with my notions of a republican government, I confess I am somewhat at a loss to determine, if the white population is taken as the correct principle on which to build a representative government, and it certainly should, in most cases, be the very pivot on which they turn. The number of representatives that each county would be entitled to, upon the footing of equal representation, would be as follows:

Anson	3	Jones	1
Ashe	1	Lincoln	6
Beaufort	2	Lenoir	1
Bertie	2	Moore	2
Buncombe	4	Montgomery	3
Burke	5	Martin	1
Brunswick	1	Mecklenburg	5
Bladen	1	Nash	2
Cabarrus	2	Northampton	2
Columbus	1	New Hanover	2
Currituck	2	Onslow	1
Craven	2	Orange	7
Camden	1	Person	2
Carteret	1	Pasquotank	2
Chatham	3	Perquimmons	2
Cumberland	4	Pitt	2
Caswell	3	Rebeson	2
Chowan	1	Richmond	2
Duplin	2	Randolph	4
Edgecomb	3	Rutherford	5
Franklin	2	Reckingham	3
Guilford	5	Rowan	9
Gates	1	Stokes	5
Greene	1	Sampson	2
Granville	3	Surry	4
Haywood	1	Tyrrell	1
Hertford	1	Warren	2
Hyde	1	Washington	1
Halifax	2	Wake	5
Iredell	4	Wilkes	3
Johnston	2	Wayne	2

By this calculation, we have returned 162 members, omitting fractional parts, which operates as much against the large counties as the small. Which shews us the number each county would be entitled to individually, and the 27 counties collectively, would have 100, and the 35 would have 62. But, as we stand at present, the Eastern counties, with a white population of 164,976, have a greater share in enacting laws, than the Western counties have with 254,224. If this, then, is consistent with the genius of republicanism, I confess it is a political phenomenon hitherto unkown to me, and if it is, I sincerely hope that I may never belong to that clan. But it is stated by gentlemen of the opposition, that representation ought to be apportioned upon the mixed principle of population and wealth. In answer to this argument, I say, already have we the wealth of the state sufficiently represented in the house of senate; and, indeed, it appears to me, that this is another aristocratic feature which has lugged itself into our constitution. In the 7th section of the constitution it is expressly declared, that no person shall be entitled to vote for a member of the senate, unless he is possessed at the same time, of 50 acres of land.

But it is also stated that in the representation for congress, the black population is taken into consideration. This is certainly true; but I will ask the gentleman that advanced this, whether it was done from motives of equity, or motives of policy? whether it was done from a conscientious belief that they were entitled to representation, or from a knowledge that the southern states would not enter into a compact, would not enter into a political union, without some guarantee of this species of property? If, then, this is quoted as a precedent upholding the principle of mixed representation, I answer that that precedent had its origin in necessity; that it was founded, not upon political right, but rather political expediency; that had we not had that provision in our constitution, that that species of property, then held as valuable, and in which our wealth mostly consisted, would ere this have been loaded with excise upon excise, to such a degree as would have rendered them a burthen on our shoulders. In this light do I view that clause, as a *sine qua non* condition, as a kind of compromise between the northern and southern states.

I do not wish here to be understood as disapproving of that principle in the federal government, for the situation of the times rendered it indispensable—but I do not wish it quoted as a principle upon which we are to build our political tenets of right or wrong, unless it undergoes this explanation. It is rather an appeal to our judgment, it is an indirect attack upon that part of our political rampart which of all others is most vulnerable, viz, our avarice.

But for the respect I have for the opinion I entertain of the gentlemen of the opposition, which compels me to bow with implicit confidence to their superior talents, we will see how that affects the matter under discussion. We will see whether in point of general numbers, or any other calculation, if the scale does preponderate to the West.

The federal population of this state is 551,007, which, if we divide by the same number of representatives, 186, will give 2962, which, if we then divide into the federal population of each county will give the following result:

Anson	3	Pasquotank	2
Ashe	1	Tyrrel	1
Buncombe	3	Wayne	2
Burke	4	Hertford	2
Beaufort	2	Haywood	1
Bladen	2	Iredell	3
Bertie	2	Jones	1
Brunswick	1	Johnston	2
Camden	1	Lenoir	1
Cumberland	3	Lincoln	5
Currituck	2	Person	2
Carteret	1	Perquimmons	2
Columbus	1	Rutherford	4
Chatham	3	Rockingham	3
Chowan	1	Richmond	2
Craven	3	Randolph	3
Cabarrus	2	Wilkes	3
Caswell	3	Wake	5
Duplin	2	Mecklenburg	4
Edgecomb	3	Martin	1
Franklin	2	Moore	2
Guilford	4	Montgomery	2
Granville	4	Northampton	3
Gates	1	Nash	2
Greene	1	Robeson	2
Hyde	1	Rowan	8
Halifax	4	Surry	3
New-Hanover	2	Stokes	4
Onslow	1	Sampson	2
Orange	7	Washington	1
Pitt	2	Warren	1

The above table returns 151 members, and shews that the twenty-seven western counties which now have 81, are entitled to 88, and the thirty five eastern counties which have 105, ought to have only 63. In this, as in the other table, fractional parts are omitted.

Having now sufficiently proven the inequality of representation, not only on the basis of white population, but on the principle of population and wealth; I shall next proceed to touch at a few of those points in our constitution, which, in my opinion need amendment. This I am under the necessity of doing, having been already anticipated in some of the remarks, that I wished to suggest to this committee, on this occasion, and which it is with pleasure I have seen, have been placed in a more advantageous position, than I could have done myself.

It has been stated by the gentleman from Newbern, as a proof of the excellency of the constitution, under which we live, that experince has tested its utility—that it has protected us for near half a century, from convulsions without, and intestine divisions within—that under its fostering hand, have we arisen to almost the pinnacle of fame. This is partly true, but, still it does not prove that the people of North-Carolina do not labor under any inequality in their representation; it does not prove that 2 and 2 are not 4. All this might possibly have been attained under a goverment more aristocratic than our own, and experience is about this day to teach us the cause of its duration; it is about to shew us, that mankind are ever more disposed to endure evils whilst evils are tolerable, than to resort to new and untried projects.

The constitution, in the 14th section, declares, that the senate and house of commons shall have power to appoint the general and field officers of the militia. Of the impropriety of this section, I trust every gentleman in this house will concur with me.

Whenever any power is taken out of the hands of the people and vested in any other tribunal, it is done upon the principle that the exercise of that power would be abused by the body from whence it is taken.

Let us see how far this, then, accords with the office in point. Can any gentleman on this floor pretend to doubt, for a moment, that the people of North-Carolina are not better capable of choosing their militia officers, than the legislative body is? Can it be conjectured, that the different divisions and brigades of the militia, are not reasonably supposed to be better capable of judging of the qualifications of the opposing candidates, than this legislature is? Besides, it is one of the principles of a popular government, where the power is vested in the people, and where the people claim to themselves the privilege of exercising that power—that merit—that qualification—that private respectability should be the only passports to honor and preferment. Which, then, are most liable to disregard these requisitions, the legislative body or the people. Let a man but strut the soldier, or ape the hero, a few days, and any office which this body can bestow, will be thrown upon him. It is not that we make a wanton abuse of our authority, but it is that we have not the opportunity of judging. If you want a stronger proof of this abuse, turn your eyes to the melancholy, to the degrading state of your militia. See if you cannot recognise among its officers, some men without one ray of military science, without one claim to private respectability.

Then before you can withhold from the people the right of electing their own militia officers, you must give some additional proof of the benefits resulting from the present mode of election.

There are cases in which certain powers would be best to be lodged in the breast of this legislative body. Such, for example, as the judiciary appointments. And this is for the best of reasons, for the people collectively are not presumed judges of their qualifications. But the question before us is one in which they are the only judges, where the different merit of the candidates is the subject of every day's discussion. If gentlemen doubt the propriety of this mode of election, I would refer them to South-Carolina for an example, to that state from which we may draw many useful lessons. There the people are trusted to elect their own officers, and they never yet have abused that trust. To such a pride is military discipline carried in that state, that men of the greatest wealth and highest respectability seek even subaltern commands.

The next question to which I would call the attention of this committee is the appointment of judges. The 13th article of the constitution declares, that the general assembly, by joint ballot of both houses, shall appoint judges of the supreme courts of law and equity. My objection to this section is not the mode of appointment, for I have before said that it is and ought to be vested in this legislative body. But it is the difficulty of removing them from office in case of inability or any other sufficient cause. I confess that I here recommend the innovation of an important principle; and I wish that my experience enabled me to speak with greater certainty. But when we want experience we have to apply to precedent; we look to see if others have ever realized the evils which we strongly anticipate. In looking over the constitutions of the different states, we find that Vermont has not only gone so far as to declare that no judge should retain his office after having attained the age of 70 years, but she has declared that no sheriff should; considering that some limited time should be placed, at which it is reasonable enough to suppose that they are incapable of discharging the duties of the office.—Kentucky can tell you in the 3d section of the 4th article of her constitution, that in her state the judges hold their offices, as in ours, during good behaviour; but that they, for any reasonable cause which shall not be sufficient ground of impeachment, shall be removed from their offices by the governor, upon the address of two-thirds of both houses. And Kentucky can also tell you that it affects not their independence.

On former occasions, the election of chief magistrate has been urged, and I can see no impropriety in that being left to the people. For a free and enlightened people to assemble together and deliberately choose from among their citizens some one to fill the executive chair is at all times a crisis of republicanism truly enviable.

The president of the United States is elected by the people, and by those very men whom you refuse the right of electing their own governor.—And if I mistake not, every state in the United States, with the exception of five or six, elect their own governors. And are we so basely ignorant that we cannot be allowed this privilege? I trust not. It is true it may be said, that a tone has been given to that election, that renders it little more than nominal; but let it be recollected, that the fountain may be pure, although the stream may have been polluted, and no matter from what source the pollution comes, whether it fulminates from the dictatorial nod of a caucus, or reverberates from the still more dangerous spirit of a party, it ought not to destroy the correctness of the principle which has been bequeathed to us by our ancestors.

If none of these reasons have any influence with the gentlemen of this house; if a complete demonstration of the inequality of representation is treated by them with a sneer of indifference; if you are predetermined to close every avenue to your understanding, is no weight due to the opinion of a respectable part of your citizens? Do they come forward with an imaginary evil, saying such and such exist, without being able to prove it. No; no such thing.—The very ground on which they have taken an immoveable stand, is inequality of representation; and we call upon you to prove to the contrary. Where, then, is the impropriety of recommending it to the people? Are they less enlightened, or less patriotic than those that framed the constitution? No, I trust that the same spirit which animated that immortal hero in the revolution, whose portrait graces our hall, is warmly burning in the bosoms of his sons.

(Debate to be continued.)

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, January 30.

The appropriation bill was the principal subject under consideration. The motion to make 45,000 the ratio of representation was negatived, ayes 61, nays 118; as was also the motion to fill the blank with 39,000. Mr. Randolph then moved to fill the blank with 30,000, but before the question was taken on this number, the house adjourned.

Thursday, January 31.

Mr. Trimble proposed a joint resolution, authorising and requesting the president to acknowledge the Independence of the Republic of Colombia, and such other Spanish provinces, as have actually established their Independence.

A motion was made by Mr. Burton, of N. Carolina, for the appointment of a committee to enquire into the expediency of repealing the act to encourage navigation. After some debate, the motion was laid upon the table.

The secretary of state communicated all the information in the possession of the president, respecting the piracies recently committed in the vicinity of the Havana.

The apportionment bill was again taken up, and Mr. Randolph's motion to fill the blank with 30,000 was negatived without a division. 37,000 was then proposed, which shared the same fate; it was successively proposed to fill the blank with 41,000, 35000, and 38,000, all which were rejected. It was then proposed to recommit the bill, but before the question was taken, the house adjourned.

Friday, February 1.

Mr Sergeant, from the committee on the judiciary, reported a bill to provide for the sales of lands conveyed to the United States, and for sales under executions at the suit of the United States; which was twice read and committed, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Sergeant also reported a bill to limit the compensation of marshals in certain cases, and for other purposes, which was twice read and committed.

The house again resumed the consideration of the apportionment bill—Mr. Ross's motion for recommitment with instruction, and Mr. Taylor's proposed amendment thereto, being under consideration—

Mr. Buchanan, having required a division of the question, so as to take it first on striking out the ratio (40,000,) which now stands on in the bill.

Mr. Johnson, of Louisania, hoped the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Ross) would extricate the house from the difficulty in which they seemed to be involved, by withdrawing his motion, to give him, Mr. J. an opportunity to move for the ratio of 41,500.

Mr. Ross consented and withdrew his proposition; whereupon,

Mr. Johnson moved to insert in lieu of 40,000, the number of 41,500.

Mr. Butler moved the previous question, which was refused by the house.

Mr. Baldwin then renewed the motion to recommit the bill to a select committee, with the avowed object of attempting to adopt a method of representing the fractions of the respective states in conformity to a suggestion of the gentleman from South-Carolina, (Mr. Lowndes).

Mr. Walworth opposed the motion, and the question being taken, the motion was lost.

The question then recurring on the number of 41,500, Messrs. Smith, of Md. and Randolph, expressed their sentiments at some length in opposition to it.

After some further debate on the amendment, the question was taken on the motion to insert 41,500 as the ratio, and was decided in the negative, 114 to 64.

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, then moved that the bill be ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

Mr. Randolph moved, simply to strike out 40,000—the number now in the bill, and leaving it to be filled by a future motion. Negatived 112 to 64.

Mr. Edwards, of N. C. moved to recommit the bill, with instructions to strike out 40,000 and insert 42,000; which motion he supported with some remarks.

Some debate ensued; when a motion to adjourn prevailed at nea 6 o'clock.

Saturday, February 2.

Among the petitions this day presented was a memorial, by Mr. Baldwin, from "The Western missionary society," in the state of Pennsylvania, praying for the grant or preemption of a tract of land in the neighbourhood of the principal Indian settlement, to aid the object of extending the knowledge of the christian religion and the arts of civilized life.

The memorial was read, and Mr. Baldwin moved that it be referred to the committee on public lands.

Mr. Floyd proposed to amend the motion by referring to the committee on Indian affairs, instead of the committee on the public lands.

Which last motion, after some debate, was carried.

The house resumed the consideration of the bill to apportion the representatives among the states. Mr. Cocke's motion made yesterday to reconsider the vote of the preceding day on inserting 30,000 still pending.

The speaker having pronounced this motion not to be in order, according to the rules of the house.

Mr. Edwards of N. C. then renewed the motion which he made yesterday to re-commit the bill to select committee, with instructions to strike out 40,000 and insert 42,000, which he followed with a few remarks.

After several motions, to instruct the committee differently, and considerable debate, the house adjourned, without deciding this motion of Mr. Edwards.

Monday, February 4.

Mr. Eustis, from the committee on military affairs, reported a bill in addition to an act, entitled "An act to reduce and fix the military peace establishment of the United States," passed March 2, 1821.

The bill was read twice and committed to the committee of the whole on the state of the union.

The house then resumed the consideration of the bill apportioning representatives according to the fourth census. The question under consideration at the time of adjournment on Saturday last, and now recurring, was on a motion of Mr. Condict to amend the motion for recommitment of the bill to a select committee, and that the committee be instructed "to modify its provisions as that each member hereafter elected to this house shall represent an equal number of persons entitled to be represented, as nearly as may be practicable, agreeably to the 4th census, and not diminish the present number of representation from any state."

After debate, Mr. Trimble called for a division of the question, so as to take it first on the clause ending with the word "census."

The question having been taken on agreeing to the first member of the instruction as above recited, it was negatived, 125 to 43.

Mr. Woodcock then moved to recommit the bill to a select committee, with instructions to insert instead of 42,000, the words 38,000.

This motion was declared by the chair to be out of order, having been once before voted upon and negatived by the house.

Mr. Saunders moved to reconsider the vote by which 38,000 was rejected; but the house refused to re-consider the same, ayes 56, noes 100 and odd.

Mr. Ball then moved to insert 37,500, instead of 42,000, in the proposed instruction to the committee.

The question being taken on Mr. Ball's motion, it was negatived.

Mr. Walworth then proposed to amend the motion as follows:—Strike out all after the words *select committee*, and insert "consisting of one member from each state, with instructions to strike out the words *forty thousand*, to insert *forty-one thousand*, or to insert some other ratio above 41,000."

This amendment was also negatived.

Mr Nelson moved to divide the question so as to take the sense of the house first on the expediency of recommitting the bill.

Mr. Tucker, of S. C. having stated that a ratio of 40,000 would deprive South-Carolina of one member and leave her an unrepresented fraction of 39,304, suggested to the house the propriety of adopting a ratio of 39,900, which would leave to South-Carolina her present number of members, while it would not alter the representation of any other state in the Union, and have the advantage moreover of leaving a smaller aggregate fraction than any other ratio. Having all these advantages he would merely move that number without taking up the time of the house in dwelling further on it. This motion was negatived without a division.

A division of the question on the recommitting with instructions, being called for—it was negatived, 87 to 83.

After several other motions, the question was at length, (after having in the course of the last hour rejected five or six motions to adjourn) taken on ordering the bill to be engrossed and read a third time in its present shape (with a ratio of 40,000), and carried—and the house adjourned.

Foreign Intelligence.

By late arrivals at New-York and Charleston.

A report had reached Paris and London, that an insurrection among the Janissaries had taken place at Constantinople, which continued two days, during which the Sultan was beheaded, and the Jews and Christians indiscriminately massacred. This report however, had not been confirmed, though it will be seen by our extracts below that the Ottoman capital was in an awful situation.

War, and that without delay, between Russia and Turkey, is now universally considered as certain. The Russian troops are pouring down upon the Turkish frontier, with tremendous parks of artillery. Letters from Leipsic, dated December 18, state, that an account had been received there of a grand council held at Petersburgh, and presided by the Emperor Alexander, at which decisive measures were adopted with respect to the Porte. On the breaking up of the council several couriers were dispatched to the southern provinces of the Russian Empire. The winter season, it is thought by Russian officers who have formerly served in Turkey, will rather facilitate than retard a campaign in that country.

The Russian Gazette confirms the rumor of a general creation or promotion of orders among those who constituted the Russian legation, under Baron Strogonoff, at Constantinople. Promotions of this kind were invariably a preliminary of Bonaparte to commencing a campaign. There is also *a la Bonaparte*, a formal *expose* of the military force of Russia, specifying the number of the respective corps and their positions through that vast empire.

It appears that the Turkish people will not permit the government to accede to the Russian *ultimatum*, even were the Divan so disposed.—Such is their hatred to the Christians, that they will encounter certain and inevitable destruction, rather than make to them the least concession.

From the London Courier of January 1.

We have received Dutch papers to the 27th ult. They contain the following advices from Constantinople, under date of the 26th Nov.—It does not seem that that city was the scene of those tumults, ending with the alledged murder of the Sultan, which previous accounts stated to have occurred about that period; but great agitation and alarm prevailed, which may be consided as the precusors of some singnal catastrophe:—

Extract of a letter, dated Constantinople, November 26.

"Our fears daily increase; for the last week we have been witnesses of the most dreadful events. The government refuses to lend an ear to the advices of the foreign ministers. The Austrian minister, who had fourteen days in vain desired a conference with the Reis Effendi, on the last refusal immediately demanded his passports, and by this means, as well as by the intervention of the English ambassador, he at length obtained an audience, at which the English, French, and Prussian ambassadors were also present; but they effected nothing, as the Sublime Porte explicitly declared that it never would grant the demands of Russia; and thus war is inevitable.

"The tokens of dreadful events already manifest themselves.—The venerable heads of the unfortunate Calimachi have been exposed for two days, and in every street headless corpses are found. Night and day we hear the firing of pistols, so that we can count the victims who thus fall. The government again published a strict order yesterday, for every Musselman to have his arms in readiness, and be prepared to march at the first summons; it is even said that the Sultan himself will take the command of his army; meanwhile these bloodthirsty people carry on war with the Christians, who are the peaceable inhabitants of this capital.

"The confusion is increased by the arrival of the fleet which is now before the harbor. The captain Pacha has hung the yards of his ship with 75 dead bodies, being the remains of his Greek seamen whom he had hanged as a sign of victory, on his arrival in the Dardanelles."

An article from Constantinople, dated Nov. 27, says "War against Persia has been solemnly proclaimed in this capital."

The Persians continue to advance victoriously. The news that Bagdad had fallen into their hands is confirmed, and it is again said that they have taken Trebisond, and totally destroyed a Turkish corps posted near Erzerum.

The Greeks continued to be successful. Accounts from Frankfort say, that the Greek Congress at Tripolizza intend to proclaim a Federative Republic, having at its head as president, prince Demetrius Ypsilanti. Six states, it is added, are to form the republic, namely, the Morea, Livadia, Thessaly, Macedonia, Epirus, and the Islands.

Horrible atrocities of the Greeks at Tripolizza.—Various reports are in circulation, respecting the capture of Navarin and Tripolizza by the Greeks. All that is known for certain, with respect to the first, is, that the town was ceded to the Greeks by a regular capitulation, which was instantly violated, and three thousand inhabitants, men, women and children, put to death. It is to be hoped that the barbarities which are said to have been committed on that occasion, have been exaggerated; but the accounts which have arrived respecting the capture of Tripolizza rest, we are afraid, upon much too authentic a foundation to admit of being questioned.

A capitulation was entered into, and actually concluded, between the Bey of Maina and Colocotoni on the part of the besieging army, and by the Turkish authority on the part of the besieged. The next day many of the Turks, accompanied by their women and children, came out of the town, and were placed near the camp of the besieging army, by whom they were received in an amicable manner. Another body came out of the town the following day, and were permitted to do so without molestation; but on a sudden, part of the army took possession of one of the gates, and also of the tower; which was accomplished without difficulty, or attempt at resistance.

The christian flag was then hoisted on the tower, which became the signal of a general assault by the whole army. The whole night was passed in plunder and in murder, without discrimination of sex or age.

On the next day nearly three thousand souls, the majority consisting of women and children, were marched from the Greek camps, where they had been staying two days, to a sort of gorge at one side of the town, where they were all stripped naked, and most horribly butchered.

It was under the banner of the cross that these savage pastimes were performed, during the whole of a day, which ought ever hereafter to be remembered in Greece with shame, indignation, and remorse.

For three following days the carnage continued, and this unrelenting spirit was not directed solely against the Turks. All the Jews who were in the town were seized—the men were put to the torture, and the women and children, as well as the men, were all, without exception, put to death.

The whole number of persons who perished at Tripolizza amounted to eight thousand, of which nearly one thousand were Jews.

The disturbances which are reported to have recently taken place at Constantinople, were probably occasioned by the receipt of the intelligence of this massacre.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, February 20.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

While we present our thanks to our punctual subscribers, for the liberality with which they have contributed their support, we would remind them that the fifth half yearly payment has now become due; and we hope they will embrace the opportunity which the ensuing court week will present of remitting to us the amount. To those long in arrears we have repeatedly announced the self-evident truth that we "MUST HAVE MONEY"—a truth which we hope they will take seriously into consideration, and act *wisely* and *honestly*.

Dr. Webb has fresh and genuine Vaccine matter, and will attend at his shop every Wednesday from twelve to two o'clock for the purpose of vaccinating all persons who may apply for that purpose, without charge. It will be necessary for those vaccinated to present themselves on the succeeding Wednesday, that by examination it may be satisfactorily ascertained that they have the genuine disease. From the circumstance of the Small Pox having been lately accidentally introduced into Tarborough and its neighbourhood, it is the more necessary that attention should be paid to this mode of preventing the ravages of that fatal disorder.

European Affairs.

The several arrivals at New York and Charleston have furnished London dates to the 3d of January. In our preceding columns will be found some of the most important articles; we shall make farther extracts for our next.

The intelligence from Europe furnished by these arrivals is of an interesting nature, leading us to believe that events of great political importance will soon take place. The war commenced by the insurrection of the Greeks, is no longer confined to them and their oppressors. Persia has already commenced active hostilities against the Ottoman power; and it cannot be expected that Russia, having concentrated on the banks of the Pruth 180,000 men, will long remain idle. France, jealous of her military fame, has charged her ministry with "not having maintained the dignity of the crown and of the nation, in their foreign diplomacy;" and with a change of ministry, therefore, a change in their foreign relations must take place. Spain, the centre from which was to proceed the regeneration of Europe, no longer deluding our fancy, presents an apalling scene of anarchy and confusion and civil war. With this view before us, can we wonder if that portion of the globe which has already drank the blood of so many millions, should again be deluged by copious streams from the veins of contending mortals? With so many combustible materials strewed over the smouldering embers which ambition for a short period has suffered to remain inactive, need we be supprised if a flame should burst forth, and all Europe be again enveloped in the devouring element? We may then prophecy that those of our readers who have long thirsted for intelligence from contending armies, will no longer be debarred the pleasure of perusing accounts of thousands butchered on the field of battle, and of towns and villages laid waste. The cruelties of the Turks, the retaliations of the Greeks, and the operations of more refined warfare, will create a mass of human misery sufficient to satiate the most voracious appetite.

But while we lament the evils which are thus heaped upon our race by the wicked passions of men, may we not console ourselves with the hope that these violent convulsions will be the precursors of a more happy state of things? and that the pestilence which is now wasting the followers of Mahomet, will make way for a more rapid diffusion of the precepts of a religion, the distinguishing characteristic of which is "peace on earth and good will to man?"

About forty persons have lately been apprehended in Philadelphia, as having been concerned in the numerous burglaries and outrages committed in that city for some time past.

At New York an inquest was held on the body of Henry Tellers, aged thirty-one years, who was found dead at a house in Spruce Street. It appeared from the evidence that this man was much addicted to intemperance, and being in liquor on Sunday afternoon, a bet was made that he would drink a pint of country gin in five minutes; which dose he swallowed. A second bet was then made, and in another five minutes he drank a half pint more. He was then taken home, insensible; and was found dead early next morning. Will not the intemperate take warning, from the many fatal and awful catastrophes which close a life devoted to this most debasing of all vices!

A very elegant representation of the coronation of George the 4th has lately been exhibited at the theatre at New York.

A report has gone the rounds of the newspapers, that general Izard has been nominated by the president to the senate, for the office of governor of Florida. This is not only not true, but general Izard has not, in any quarter, been spoken of as a candidate for the office.

National Intelligencer.

On Tuesday last Mr. Colden, of New York, presented to the house of representatives of the United States, a memorial from the "American Convention for promoting the abolition of slavery, and improving the condition of the African race," praying congress to prohibit involuntary servitude in the newly acquired territory of Florida; which was referred to the committee of the whole to whom is referred the bill for the government of said territory.

St. Louis, (Missouri,) December 29.

Lieutenant Scott, of the United States' army, arrived here on Tuesday last from Fort Smith, (on the Arkansas.) We learn from this gentleman that a severe battle had been fought between the Cherokees and Osages, in which the latter were defeated with great loss. The Osages were on their way, or had arrived at the Canadian Fork, (a considirable distance above Fort Smith) when the Cherokees, who were in pursuit, came up with them, and fell upon them, taking nearly 100 scalps and prisoners.

Florida.—We have seen a gentleman who has surveyed all Florida, and examined it thoroughly. He says that there are twenty millions of acres of the best sugar and cotton lands in the world; that all the fruits of St. Domingo are found there, such as lime trees, plantain, alligator pears, &c. &c. growing wild; that the live oak is abundant and of immense size, and that he saw a great number of large olive trees, as fine and more flourishing than any he ever saw in France.—*Fed. Rep.*

A steam-mill is in successful operation in Bath, Me. which already carries three saws, each of which cuts from 12 to 15 M. feet of boards per day; a grist mill which grinds from 6 to 8 bushels per hour; and the engine has sufficient power to drive three more saws, besides smaller machinery—the slabs from the logs afford sufficient fuel to keep it in motion. Shares in these works have risen from $75 to $125 each.

Spanish St. Domingo.—The revolution which lately took place in the Spanish part of the Island, has been taken advantage of by the blacks, who are reported to have raised the flag of Hayti, and pursued measures to unite themselves with the government of president Boyer. This will be an easy task. Nothing could have been more impolitic on the part of the white population, than an attempt at revolution, which has necessarily brought their lives and property into imminent hazard, from which probably they can be rescued only through the humanity and good policy of that chief. —Should he be able to preserve harmony among so many jarring and diversified elements, the extent, population and productiveness of his republic, will render it an object of no mean consideration in the catalogue of states. Its true policy is peace and inoffensiveness to its neighbors, which alone will render it prosperous, and such seems to have been both the inclination and practice of president Boyer as well as Christophe.

[*Baltimore Telegraph.*

DIED,

On Sunday evening last, after an illness of about two weeks, JOHN D. FONTAINE, esq. attorney at law, in the 23d year of his age. He was a native of Henry county, Virginia, where his parents now reside.

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER.

	9 o'clk.	12 o'clk.	3 o'clk
February 13	51	60	64
14	47	59	59
15	34	48	47
16	40	45	50
17	63	66	66
18	49	40	41
19	37	47	53

Five Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber on Saturday the 2d instant, a negro man named *BOB*, about fifty-five years old; his hair somewhat gray; of a large make, full six feet high; has a large scar on one of his feet, occasioned by the cut of an axe; the inside of the fingers on one of his hands, his right it is believed, has been cut off with a scythe; and he has two lumps, one on his neck and one on his breast. The above reward, together with all reasonable expenses, will be paid on the delivery of said negro to the subscriber, or confining him in any jail.

George Pratt.

Orange county, Feb. 18. 06—3w

State of North-Carolina,

CHATHAM COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1822.

George Gee, administrator of Alexander Wilkins, deceased, vs. *John Wilkins, Robert Wilkins, Terrill Wilkins, William Wilkins, Aaron Wilkins, Moses Wilkins, John Wilkins, George Wilkins, —— Centril and Elizabeth his wife, —— Draper and Nancy his wife, —— Austal and Jane his wife, —— Davis and Sally his wife, —— Tolleren and Keziah his wife.* } Petition.

IT appearing to the court that the defendants are inhabitants of another state: It is ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks, for the defendants to appear at the next court, on the second Monday of May next, and then and there to plead, answer or demur, or the petition will be taken *pro confesso* against them, and heard *ex parte*.

A copy. Teste,

Thos. Ragland, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $3 50. 06—6w

State of North Carolina,

PERSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1821.

Joseph B. Shaw and others vs. *William and Radford Gooch.* } Petition for a division of Real Estate.

IN the above petition it appearing to the court that process has duly issued agreeably to act of assembly, and that the said William and Radford Gooch is not to be found: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Hillsborough Recorder, that said petition be heard ex parte at the next term of this court, on the fourth Monday in March next.

Jesse Dickens, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $2 25. 06—6w

Persons holding subscriptions for the

NORTH-CAROLINA

Evangelical Intelligencer,

are requested to forward to this office the names of the subscribers they may have obtained—retaining the proposals till farther notice. Should sufficient encouragement be offered, arrangements will be made for a speedy commencement of the publication.

Jan. 30.

From Poulson's American Daily Advertiser.

STANZAS

Occasioned by the Conflagration of the Orphan Asylum.

BY W. D. TAPPAN.

'Twas midnight, and the northern blast rode high,
Nature lay torpid 'neath the iron power
Of chill mid-winter. From the clear cold sky,
The stars shed quicken'd lustre; 'twas the hour
Of brooding silence, heaviness and death.
Hush'd was the Orphan's prayer,
And hush'd the holy hymn.

Say, is it real,—or but the unquiet breath
Of fancy, whispering to the startled ear!
O God of mercy! is there none to save!
No powerful arm of blest protection here,
No kindly refuge from the burning grave!

'Twas morning:—and the smouldering, black-en'd pile.
The throb of agony, the burst of wo,
The eye of eloquence, the Orphan's tale,
Spoke the proud triumph of the midnight foe.

I wept, and long I wept; yet not for those
Dear innocents, who fed the funeral pyre;
For them—escaped from earth and earth-born woes,
Why should I weep! No, 'twas the shivering child,
The living wretch, that claim'd the pitying tear.
When lo, a form I saw, of aspect mild,
Fair CHARITY amid the throng appear!
Her magic voice bade every heart attend,
Her influence, sweet, each feeling bosom knew,
And soon the helpless Orphan found a friend.
And eyes unknown to weep, were moist with pity's dew;
Again was heard the Orphan's prayer,
Again the holy hymn.

DOMESTIC BLISS.

From Rouge et Noir, a New Poem.

The camp may have its fame, the court its glare,
The theatre its wit, the board its mirth:
But there's a calm, a quiet haven, where
Bliss flies for shelter—the domestic hearth!
If this be comfortless, if this be drear,
It needs not hope to find a haunt on earth:
Elsewhere we may be careless, gay, caress'd,
But here, and only here, we can be *blest!*'

'O, senseless, soulless, worse than both were he
Who, slighting all the heart should hoard with pride,
Could waste his nights in loose revelry,
And leave his bosom's partner to abide
The anguish women feel, who love, and see
Themselves deserted, and their hopes destroyed:
Some doating one, perhaps, who hides her tears,
And struggles at a smile when he appears!'

From Blackwood's Magazine.

KING CHARLES AND THE WITCHES. A TALE.

Once on a time, when the funny King Charles was in great straits, and jeopardy of fortune, as he was sitting in the midst of his courtiers and counsellors after supper in his palace, heavy and worn out in spirit, he declared on his honor as a prince, that he felt himself so oppressed and weighed down, he would grant to any one of them the first reasonable petition he might have occasion to present, who would lighten his fancy that night; whereupon all the courtiers and counsellors began to strive with one another to divert his majesty, every one telling something that was to be more comical than the tales which had gone before. But their endeavors were all in vain; the more tribulation they put themselves to in order to make the king laugh, and grow again jocose, the more they saddened his royal spirit, till he said, in the words of Solomon, "vanity of vanities, all is vanity."

But it happened, that there was that night in the presence a learned, discreet doctor of divinity, from the west country, on some concern of the kirk which required a canny handling to bring to a proper issue; and he, seeing the weak and feckless striving of the lords and gentlemen, said, "May it please your majesty, I would do the part of a loyal subject in this matter; but the stories I have to tell are not so wonderful as those which your majesty has graciously endeavored to endure." The words of which address so drew the king's attention, that he desired the doctor (Halket, I believe, was his name) to tell him one of his tales.

"I doubt, most dread monarch," replied the doctor, "that what I have to tell will obtain little credit here; but as your majesty is well known to be, in the words of the prayer book, a most religious sovereign, perhaps it may be blessed in your majesty's pious frame of mind, with a salutary impression and effect. What I have to say, is of an adventure that befell myself, when I was a lad, before going to the college of Glasgow.

Your majesty has belike heard that there are certain mystical women in the world called witches. In the shire of Renfrew, we have had, both in time past, and at present, no small trouble with their pranks, and it is as thoroughly believed among the country folk as the gospel, that the witches are in the practice of gallanting over field and flood after sunset, in the shape of cats and mawkins, to dance the La Volta, with a certain potentate that I shall not offend your majesty by naming.

I should here explain, that the witches, when they take the shape of hares, charm away the power of powder and lead, so that unless the gun be loaded with silver, it will not go off, or, if it does go off, it will not kill, especially in the hands of a young sportsman; and the best antidote for their charm, is for the sportsman, when he is an experienced hand, to put a pair of silver sleeve-buttons in his fowling piece. When he does this, and fires with effect, it is said, and the fact is often well attested, the hare will never be seen again; but beyond the next hedge, some dubious carlieu will in all probability be found riddling in the hips, saying her prayers backwards; what I have to tell is an undoubted proof of this, for it happened to myself in the presence of the late Logan of that Ilk, a mam of singular piety, and one of the best shots in the Shire of Ayr.

Being staying with him, we one day went out to shoot. It was in the afternoon. We started nothing, and we staid late, not easily content, as your majesty may well think, with such profitless sport. But I trow we have both had cause to remember long that afternoon; for in the gloaming, as we were coursing with our dejected dogs, the which were disappointed as ourselves, we started, as we thought, a hare out of the whin bush. It ran before us, in every gesture, lith, and limb, just like a hare, and the dogs pursued it is if it had been nothing less natural. We followed, never doubting that it was a hare.

A fine harvest evening had set in, and the new moon, the sickle time, betokened in the western heavens, that Nature was binding up the sheaves of our days; but nevertheless, we followed up our game, never suspecting that it was any thing but a poor terrified mawkin. Logan took vizy, and fired, but his gun flashed in the pan; I likewise presented, and, in the same moment, my hand was smitten with a cramp, or something no canny, but neither of us, for all that, entertained any doubt of the hare being what it appeared—a hare.

Well, sir, please your majesty, Logan primed again, and I having beaten the life into my fingers, followed the game, and fired, but missed—This set Logan foremost, and he shortly after also fired. He might as well have whistled; what we at first thought a hare continued to scamper on unhurt.

By this time I had loaded again, and again, after running on some twenty paces in the track of the beast, confident I had a hare in view, I fired a second time. It was of no avail—Logan, having in the mean while loaded, came up to me.

In the pursuit we had followed the hare, as we thought it was, to the walls of an old abbey. It had been a sanctified place in the times of popery, but it was burnt down when Glencairn, at the reformation, herrit the monks' nests throughout Coningham. Many a sad story was told of that place. It would curdle the royal blood in your majesty's sacred veins, were I to relate what is told and believed concerning the deeds done by the popish friars in that ruinous monastery. One day when a farmer, whom I knew, was pulling down a piece of the wall to help to mend a dike, he found the skeleton of a human hand built in with the stones. What more he discovered he never would reveal, but from that day he was an altered man. However, to return from this digression, please your majesty, the moon and twilight shone bright on the abbey walls, and we saw the hare, as we thought, as perfect as possible, cowering along the bottom of the wall. I would have fired, but Logan stopped me. He was a worthy pious man.

'Lend me your sleeve-buttons,' said he. They were Bristol stones set in silver. The manner in which he spoke was very solemn. It made the flesh crawl on my bones, and my hair to rise.—I said nothing, but took the buttons from my shirt sleeves, keeping my eye steadfast on the hare, as we both thought it was. He did the same. The bottons out of my right sleeve he put in his gun. Put the others in yours, said he.—I did so.—In the name of the Lord, cried he, take aim. We presented together; we both fired in the same moment, and ran to the spot where we thought the hare had been—"And what the devil was it?" cried the king,—"Please your majesty," replied the doctor, "It was just a fine fat hare."

PETER FRANCISCO.

We know not how far the name and feats of Francisco have travelled beyond the bounds of this commonwealth; but there is scarcely a boy within it who has not heard some account of him.—He is spoken of like "Milo the Champion," for his uncommon strength. Certainly, no one has yet claimed for Francisco an equal degree. His carrying a piece of artillery on his shoulders, upsetting a waggon loaded with tobacco, throwing a horse over his garden pales after he had thrown over its rider, &c. &c. such are some of the anecdotes which are told of Francisco. As one prank out of a hundred, which have been mentioned, we have been told by a gentleman of veracity who saw it, that in Petersburg, when Francisco was 53 years of age, he lifted with ease a hogshead of rum upon his knees and drank out if its bung.—During the revolutionary war, Francisco's strength enabled him to perform several feats which his courage had projected.

He has now a petition before the Virginia Legislature—which many of our readers are anxious to see. At their request we lay it before them: *Richmond Enq.*

Buckingham, Nov. 18, 1821.

To the Senate and House of Representatives in the Capitol in Richmond assembled.

The petition of Peter Francisco humbly sheweth, that he enlisted in the Continental Army, under Capt. Hughes Woodson, in the year 1777, and joined the grand army at a place called Middlebrook, and was in the following actions, to wit: Brandywine and Germantown, the two first general engagements; and then stationed at a place called West Point Fort, on the North River, for a considerable time, and from thence volunteered himself under col. Fleury to storm Stoney Point Fort, on the North River: he was the second man who scaled the walls of the enemy's fort on the right wing, and received a wound slanting through the belly nine inches long. From thence he was carried up the North River to a place called the Fishkill, and remained there about six weeks and recovered his wound; then joined the grand army. The next action was the battle of Monmouth, being detached under col. Morgan from the main body, where a considerable slaughter of the enemy took place, in which action he received a wound from an ounce ball through the right thigh; although being wounded, pursued the enemy to a place called Powles's hook, where they embarked, and by 10 o'clock the next day he killed two of the grenadiers belonging to the 4th regiment while they were on picquett.

After being in a number of scouting parties, and serving the term of three years, he bid adieu to the northern states, and came to Virginia; he then volunteered his services to go with general Gates, and then was detached into col. Mayo's regiment, and in a few days a general engagement took place between Cornwallis and Gates, which action he was in, and being placed near the colonel in the centre of the regiment, the general orders were that Wallis' army was to be taken at the point of the bayonet by a parcel of raw, undisciplined men, and between day break and sunrise the British charged upon us, and in a few moments dispersed the great gen. Gates' army, and he (the gen.) killed two horses in making his escape to Hillsborough.

Col. Mayo and myself continued together after the army broke, and a grenadier of the British was about running his bayonet through him.—He then wheeled about and put a ball and three buck shot though the grenadier, and saved the colonel's life.—Mayo and himself kept together upon the left wing of Tarlton's line until they were charged upon by one of Tarlton's troopers, and at that time ordered his men not to fight in form, but to cut down the militia as they rose the hill, (for the militia had thrown away all their guns.) The trooper ordered him to give up his gun, he made a feint advance towards him: as he did not advance quick enough, he made a pass at his head with his sword, and he parried it off with his gun—he then reined in, and made a second charge, and demanded his gun—as he advanced towards him, wheeled the point of the gun—run him through the body, dismounted him, got on his horse and rode through the British army, crying, "huzza my brave boys, yonder goes the damn'd rebels," he made his escape by considering him as one of the refugees.

The colonel after running two or three hundred yards, came up with him and he gave him his horse, which he rode to Hillsborough, where he continued about 5 or 6 weeks through fatigue; the colonel after his return willed him a thousand acres of land lying on Richland creek, Kentucky, for services he rendered his country and saving his life: which land he never got, as the title is disputable.—After Gate's defeat, he returned to the county of Prince Edward; he then volunteered himself under capt. Watkins to join col. Washington to the south, equipped himself with a good horse—we then fell in with the British of about 3 or 600 at a place called the Scotch Lake. About 100 yards from the lake they found themselves in upon the top of a hill resembling a sugar loaf. As soon as he got in sight of the lake he tied his horse and ran under the bank thereof to discover the situation the enemy were in; and after getting opposite to the fort, he discovered the situation, found there was no danger under the foot of the mount, where all their tents and marquees were pitched; he then ran from the lake to the foot of the mount among all their tents and marquees as they stood pitched, and after walking about for some time went into one of their marquees where there were several hogsheads; when he was about to return, threw one of the hogsheads down upon the bulge, and rolling it some distance, placed himself upon his belly with his head under cover of the hogshead, and by drawing it down gently by each chine got it to the lake, the British firing at him at the same time, and fired several balls through the hogshead. The British being surrounded by our cavalry and infantry, they could not come out of the fort, and when he arrived at his journey's end gen. Johnson and his picquet were placed there—the general opened the hogshead and the contents were shirts, overalls, and spatter dashes, which he divided among Washington's and Lees's men who were bare for such necessaries. Gen. Johnson himself wore some of the pantaloons: he then mounted horse and rode around to the north side of the mount where he discovered 8 horses belonging to British officers, about 100 yards from the fort, he borrowed a whip and rode between the fort and the horses under fire, and brought them safe into camp and gave them up to col. Washington. He then joined colonel Washington, and was at the battle of Guilford, and after the battle was pretty well over, there were 800 of the king's guards held in reserve to cut off the retreat of the militia—col. Washington observing their manœuvres made a charge upon them, in which charge he (Francisco) was wounded in the thigh by a bayonet from the knee to the socket of the hip, and in the presence of many he was seen to kill two men beside several other passes which without doubt might be fatal.

Besides, he was in many skirmishes to the south with capt. Irby, in one of which he lost his horse, shot from under him, which he gave 23,000lbs. of tobacco for, and he lost another at the battle of Guilford, from hard riding; the country paid him for the latter, the other is still unsettled. The documents at this time are in the hands of John W. Eppes. The reason that he has never made application until this late hour, was, that he lost his pocket book, which contained all his vouchers, but happily, were sent to him from the Moravian town, which was found by an honest old Dutchman, in the course of a few years past. After returning home from Guilford he fell in accidentally at the house of Benjamin Ward, in Amelia county, where a plundering party of the British, detached from the main body of col. Tarleton, came to the said Ward's to plunder, at which place he was; one of the British demanded his watch and some other jewelry that he possessed at the same time; after he had received the plunder demanded, and laid his sword under his right arm, he stept back one pace in the rear, seized his sword by the hilt, cut off five inches of his scull one way, and two and a half coming down in a point towards his forehead, and many of his brains flew out: he had there at that time neither sword nor pistol of his own, but fought with his adversary's own weapons, which he had got from him: he wounded and drove the balance, took 8 horses out of 9, and the 9th went off with a large cut on his back, so they all retreated to join Tarlton, who was a mile or little better off. This is the last favor I ever did the British. Now if the gentlemen of the assembly think that I am entitled to any thing from the above recited services, let them say, for I did not wish to call on them when my country was in dent, but as I am now in the decline of life, I hope they will consider my situation and remember the services rendered, and make me such compensation as they in their wisdom, shall think meet, and allow me full pay for my horse, and the interest thereon, and your petitioner shall ever pray, &c.

When the bond for the tobacco was paid, it was 42s. 6d. per hundred.

From Poulson's American Daily Advertiser.

"LOVE ONE ANOTHER."

"It was the wise counsel of an ancient and grave prelate of the kingdom of Ireland, at a late visit I made him there" says WILLIAM PENN, "to discourage controversy, and endeavour to abate strife among christians: For, said he, Heaven is a quiet place; there are no quarrels there, and religion is an holy and peaceable thing, and excites to piety and charity, and not to genealogies, strife and debates." These are solemn truths, and deserve to be remembered. The christian world is divided into various sects, whose difference as to religious tenents, are frequently productive of much bad feeling and hatred amongst them. We may honestly differ from one another as to minor doctrinal points; but whenever from this cause [or any other it may be added] we feel a degree of bitterness towards a brother, we may rely upon it we stand upon dangerous ground; and while we remain there, cannot experience any thing like religious growth. Let us all with steadiness hold fast to that which we conscientiously believe to be the truth; while at the same time we should never forget, of whom the church triumphant in her glory and beauty, as beheld by John the Divine, was composed. "I beheld, and lo, a great multitude, which no man could number, of all nations, and kindreds and people, and tongues, stood before the throne, and before the Lamb, clothed with white robes, and palms in their hands." "These are they which came out of great tribulation, and have washed their robes, and made them white in the blood of the Lamb." T.

Anecdote of a Pawnee Chief.

The following anecdote of a Pawnee half Chief, (a son of *Old Knife*,) now on a visit to this city, highly creditable to his courage, his generosity, and his humanity, is copied, with leave, from the Rev. Dr. Morse's report, just presented to congress by the president. The facts in this anecdote were taken by Dr. M. (by permission) from a very interesting Journal of capt. Bell, of his expedition with major Long to the foot of the Rocky Mountains, in 1820, and are sanctioned by major O'Fallon, Indian agent near the scene of the transaction here related, and who commands the Indian delegation now here.

This Chief, of fine size, figure, and countenance, is now about 25 years old. At the age of 21, his heroic deeds had acquired for him in his nation the rank of "the bravest of the braves."* The savage practice of torturing and burning to death their prisioners existed in this nation.† An unfortunate female taken in war of the Padnea nation, was destined to this horrid death. The fatal hour had arrived; the trembling victim far from her home and friends, was fastened to the stake; the whole tribe was assembled on the surrounding plan, to witness the awful scene. Just when the funeral pile was about to be kindled, and the whole multitude of spectators were on the tiptoe of expectation, this young warrior, having unnoticed prepared two fleet horses, with the necessary provisions, sprang from his seat, rushed thro' the crowd, liberated the victim, seized her in his arms, placed her on one of the horses, mounted the other himself, and made the utmost speed toward the nation and friends of the captive. The multitude, dumb and nerveless with amazement at the daring deed, made no effort to rescue their victim from her deliverer. They viewed it as the immediate act of the Great Spirit, submitted to it without a murmur, and quietly retired to their village. The released captive was accompanied by her deliverer three days through the wilderness toward her home. He then gave her the horse on which she rode, with the necessary provisions for the remainder of her journey, and they parted. On his return to the village, such was his popularity, no inquiry was made into his conduct, no censure was passed on it. And since this transaction no human sacrifice has been offered in this or any other of the Pawnee tribes. The practice is abandoned. Of what influence is one bold act in a good cause! *Nat. Intel.*

* The *braves* are warriors who have distinguished themselves in battle, and stand highest in the estimation of their tribe.

† This custom does not exist in the surrounding tribes.

NOTICE is hereby given,

to all persons indebted to the late *DAVID RAY*, to come forward and pay what they owe, whether by Note, Bond or Account; and all persons are hereby required to bring forward their respective demands, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

Thos. Ruffin, } Ex'rs.
James Webb, }

Dec. 4, 1821. 95—3m

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late William Whitted, deceased, will come forward and settle their Notes, Bonds and Accounts immediately, as the business of the estate will not admit of indulgence; and all persons having claims are desired to present them for adjustment and payment, or this notice will be plead in bar.

James Webb, and } Ex'rs.
James Phillips, }

Dec. 1, 1821. 95—3m

FOR SALE.

PURSUANT to an order of the county court of Orange, at November term last, I shall on Saturday the ninth day of March next, expose to public sale, for ready money, at the Market-house in Hillsborough, a negro calling himself Richard Cobb, who was taken up as a runaway and committed to the jail of this county on the 24th Nov. 1820, unless the owner of said slave shall, before that time, come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

Thomas Clancy, *Sheriff.*

Dec 1. 95—

Subscribers to the

NATURAL HISTORY

OF

Quadrupeds, Birds, Fishes, &c.

are informed that the work has been received, and is now ready for delivery on application at this office.